WHITECHAPEL'S WAY OF ENJOYING LIFE.

Crowds Throng Around the Scene of the Latest "Ripper" Murder.

SADLER TO BE ARRAIGNED TO-DAY.

A Receiver Appointed for a House with a Capital of \$5,000,000.

REBELLIOUS SPANISH OFFICERS.

Brazil's New Constitution Nearly Ready To Be Submitted to the People.

[COFYRIGHT, 1891.] STILL LOOKING FOR "JACK."

WHITECHAPEL BATHER ENJOYS "THE RIPPER" SENSATION AFTER ITS OWN WAY.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Henald's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

London, Feb. 15, 1891.—Whitechapel wore a gala appearance all day. The lower class of the population arrived in shoals from every quarter of the metropolis and gaped over the scene of the murder. Close by East End girls were dancing and singing, for the locality has grown callous even to the Ripper.

The man Sadler is still detained on suspicion, He fails to account for himself between ten o'clock Thursday night and six o'clock Friday morning. The police, who yesterday were confident they had the right man, are far less sure

THE MAN UNDER ABREST WILL BE FORMALLY ARRAIGNED IN COURT TU-DAY.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 15, 1891 .- The man Sadler, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being the man who murdered the woman known as "Carroty Nell" in the Whitechapel district on Friday morning, was conveyed, heavily guarded, to the Arbour Square Prison to-day. He was lately a fireman on board the steamer Fez, from Turkey. A formidable looking knite has been traced to his possession. He will be formally charged with the murder to-morrow. [COPYRIGHT, 1891.]

A PUBLISHING HOUSE FAILS.

A BECEIVER IS APPOINTED FOR THE HANSARD PUBLISHING UNION, LIMITED.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HEBALD. The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1891.—For several weeks there have been unfavorable reports concerning the Hansard Publishing Union. As a consequence the ordinary £10 shares were quoted yesterday as low as 2 to 212. A short time ago they stood about 9.

Yesterday it became known that a receiver had been put in possession of the offices of the company in Cath erine street, Strand, at the instance of the Debeuture Corporation, Limited. The receiver is John Annan, of Broads, Patter-

The business of the Union started under what appeared to be favorable conditions, for in dend of twelve per cent. At a meeting of the Union on January 20, 1890, a satisfactory account was given as to the progress of the

business. WATERING THE STOCK.

The result of the meeting was to increase the original capital of £375,000 to £500,000. In July last a further increase of capital was sanctioned to £1,000,000. There was also a debenture capital of £250,000. The directors, including Horatio Bottomley, Sir H. Isaacs and Sir R. Lethbridge, M. P., anticipated a golden future. It is now pretty generally known that a large amount of this capital was not placed, and that in consequence none of the businesses mentioned in the second prospectus was actually taken over.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO PULL THROUGH. Bottomley, finding his scheme rather too difficult to handle, tried about a week ago to dispose of the unplaced shares by the formation of a company to be called Bottomley's trust, limited. Meantime difficulties in regard to the payment of interest on the original debentures have brought matters to a climax.

The Debenture Corporation, limited, which makes it its business to invest in debenture securities, practically took over the whole of the Union's debentures, amounting to £250,000, the interest on which would be £15,000 a year. This has not been paid, and this corporation, acting in the interest of the bondholders, has taken the course of putting in a receiver, as it is empowered to do, without application to the court.

THE CASH ALE GONE.

The action of the corporation was prompted by a knowledge that the funds at the disposal of the Union were exhausted.

The receiver meanwhile has attached all the money standing to the credit of the company at the Consolidated Bank and at the Capital and Counties Bank.

Bottomley, after giving reasons for the present position of the company, stated that all concerned have agreed that some form of reconstruction was necessary. The fact of a receiver being in would, he said, facilitate the reconstruction. They had no trade debts worth mentioning-£25,000 would cover all. Things had been tight for them. but still Hansards was good to bull at the present prices. Their trade was most flourishing.

The public hardly shares the optimism of the managing director.

RUSSIA CONCILIATING CHINA.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD, I

the Chinese Envoy, has been recalled to Pekin to assume the vice presidency of the War and Foreign offices. Hung Chun proposes a renewal of the treaty of commerce with Russia and Count Cassini, the Russian Envoy to China, will start at once for Pekin to conduct negotia tions looking to that end.

AN INSUBORDINATE NAVY.

SPANISH OFFICERS ON BOARD THE INFANTA ISABEL BEFUSE OBEDIENCE TO OBDERS

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] Madrid, Feb. 15, 1891 .- The Ministry of Marine recently issued an order placing the chief engineers of the Spanish navy on an equal footing with the other officers as far as mess privileges are concerned. The Imparcial now learns that the Ministry of Marine has received from San Fernando telegrams stating that the officers of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel have refused to obey this order, and that an unpleasant state of affairs exists on board that vessel in consequence. It appears that when the chief engineer took a seat at the mess table of the Infanta Isabel the other officers rose and left the room. The next day the commander took his place at the head of the table, but the other officers still refused to eat in company with the chief engineer. The question of the standing of the chief engineers in the navy is causing much excited discussion in naval circles.

BRAZIL'S COMING ELECTION.

HER FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT TO BE CHOSEN VERY SOON.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 15, 1891.-In the Assembly the constitution has pussed its second reading. The election for a President of the Republic will be held immediately. The leading candidates for the Presidency are General Da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, and Senhor Moraes, Governor of the province of Sao Paulo.

DAVITT CONDEMNS PARNELL.

HE SAYS THAT NONE OF PARNELL'S FOLLOWERS WILL BE BE-EL-CTED.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. DUBLIN, Feb. 15, 1891.-Mr. Michael Davitt addressed a meeting at Mountrath, Queen's county, to-day. Speaking on a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone Mr. Dayitt denounced the Land Purchase bill, declaring that only an Irish parliament could adequately deal with the question. Neither Mr. Parnell nor any of his followers, he said, would be returned at the general election, and the longer the controversy lasted the more determined the Irish people would become in their opposition to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell's followers, he added, would regret the day they took Mr. Parnell's advice.

Mr. Parnell's name was received with cheers, which caused so much disorder that the police had to intervene, and the meeting dispersed in

TRADE TROUBLES IN TURKEY.

THE GOVERNMENT INTERFERES WITH COMMERCE ON A PRCULIAR PRETEXT.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15, 1891 .- The authorities here, under the pretext that the newly formed corporation of lightermen is unlawfully constituted, have prevented it from unloading the steamers Delhi and Vagliano, and insist that the engaging of men to unload vessels must be left in the hands of the harbor officials. A meeting of merchants has been held to protect against this action of the authorities, and the shipping agencies have made a joint complaint in regard to the matter. The embassies and consulates here are expected to intervene on behalf of the lightermen's corporation.

AN ULTIMATUM TO SEAMEN.

THEY MUST BE WILLING TO SHIP WHETHER THEIR MESSMATES ARE UNION MEN OR NOT.

IRY CARLE TO THE HERALD. London, Feb. 15, 1891.—The Shipping Federation has issued an ultimatum which declares that the dictation of the unions is unbearable and that the Federation will refuse to employ any man unless he pledges himself to embark on any vessel with which he signs articles, whether the remainder of the crew be unionists or not. The Federation disavows any intention to interfere with the unions or to reduce wages

A BERLIN BUDGET.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SHOWS HE IS EVIDENTLY |BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD, |

BERLIN, Feb. 15, 1891 .- At the Chancellor's dinner on Friday the Emperor criticised the influence which the Protectionist Union of German Ironmasters exercised on the former government. He said he was glad that Minister Maybach had broken through their "corner" by giving the contract for the rails for the Magdeburg Railway to an English firm, and declared that he would not favor any class of the population at the expense of other classes.

The Hamburger Nachrichten expresses contempt for the threatened prosecution of itself and Prince Bismarck and says it will take the full responsibility for everything the Prince has written. tives, it says, are patriotic, and not ambitious or

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, visited Prince Bismarck on Thursday last. It is stated that ex-Premier Crispi, on the invitation of Count Herbert Bismark, will visit Friedricherube in the near future.

BRIEF NEWS BY CABLE.

Owing to rumors of a fresh revolutionary plot in Buenos Ayres the government has placed all the troops under arms. The streets are patrolled by

Returns so far of the Senatorial elections in Spain show that the government has won 130 out Dr. Doane, the Bishop of the Protestant Episco

pal Diocese, of Albany, N. Y., preached twice in St. George's Church, Berlin, yesterday. Empress Frederick and the Princess Margaret were present at the evening service.

Canon Creighton, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge University, has been appointed Bishop of Peterborough, England. The Academy of Arts in Paris has formally thanked the Emperor of Germany for his message of condolence on the death of the artist, M. Meis

The French press welcome the Marquis di Rudini's statement in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Saturday as promising more amicable relations between Italy and France. The Temps says:- This statement possesses the accents of wisdom, moderation and firmness to which our ears have hitherto been unused. The new men have brought a new spirit, new grace and

a good temper. Really, we could not wish for more." The London Standard's correspondent at Berne says that Mr. Washburn, the United State Minister, has submitted a "remarkable" report on the Delagoa Bay Rallroad question to the Swiss Bundesrath. The Court of Arbitration, the correspondent says, will come to a St. Petersburg, Feb. 15, 1891.—Hung Chun, | decision on the matter in April next

BATTLING FOR VUTES AMONG THE CANUCKS.

Unrestricted Trade and Loyalty to the Crown the Opposing Battle Cries.

CHARGES OF CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Both Sides Said To Be Making Big Promises to Gain Supporters-Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Laurier Both Confident.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] MONTREAL, Feb. 15, 1891 .- Never, since confederation, has so much excitement been manifest in an election as in the present elections for the Dominion House of Parliament.

To account for the feeling that exists at the present time it will be necessary to go back to the time when the principle of protection was first inaugurated in Canada. For a few years before the triumph of the Macdonald and protection government, in 1878, the Dominion of Canada had suffered from the collapse of the trade boom with the United States caused by the American War of the Rebellion. Manufacturing languished, shipbuilding declined and the farmers were deeply in debt. The liberal party, at this time in power, refused

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S CHANCE. Here was Sir John Macdonald's opportunity. He was in disgrace through the revelations of the Canadian Pacific scandal, but he emerged from his obscurity, and with the cry, "Canada for the Canadians and Protection to Our Home Industries,"

to do anything for the relief of the country.

swept the country. For a time trade did improve and the protected manufacturers flourished, while the farmers had a short period of prosperity. The revival of trade in Canada, however, was due to the fact that the business of the world was recovering from a period of depression. Canada sharing in the general prosperity, which with us did not last long.

Then came the McKinley bill, by which our trade in natural products with our friends on the other side is entirely cut off. It is the farming classes who have suffered most. They find themselves in exactly the same position as in 1878 with this difference, that while then they had no duties to pay on the necessaries of life, everything they now use is heavily taxed.

heavily taxed.

The manager of the fargest loan companies in the Dominion told me that in the Province of Ontario, the largest and richest farming province in the Dominion, the great majority of the farms were mortgaged, and that this year his company would foreclose on more mortgages on farms that ever before in its history, and moreover, that when these farms came to be sold under the hammer they would not bring one-haif their value.

According to the government report the farm lands of Ontario have depreciated over \$3,000,000 in value last year.

lands of Ontario have depreciated over \$3,000,000 in value last year.

The condition of the farmers in the province of Quebec is shown in a statement by the president of a French Canadian bank that does a vast amount of business in the farming community, that since the passage of the McKinity bill the business of his bank in exchange on the United States had decreased \$200,000, owing to the fact that the farmers were not exporting hay, and consequently did not draw against the American dealers for money.

Not only in hay, poultry, but in potatoes and horses, has the trade been killed. The burns throughout Quebec are filled up with hay, for which there is no market.

Protection has so crushed the farming community that pattence is exhausted and the cry of "ture-stricted reciprocity or annexation" is daily gaining strength.

stricted reciprocity or annexation" is daily gaining strength.

The government seeing that this feeling, if allowed to grow, must inevitably carry the country, resolved to crush it and went to the country on the plea that the United States had made overtures for closer commercial relations and that with the negotiations that were about to ensue the decree of the people should be recorded in a general election.

The subsidized organs of the government have for months past been crying "traitor" and "annexationist" on all shose who prefer freer trade relations with the United States, even if such relations would mean discrimination against Great Britain.

The question of further protection is carefully kept in the background by the government, but the Union Jack has been brought out and is flying from every schoolhouse and tavern, church and factory in the country. The highly protected manufacturers are shousing, "Stand by the mother country." "Down with the annexationists," "No discrimination against Great Britain," and their political meetings close to the singing of "God Save the Queen."

mind to arrest some of the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity on the charge of treason.

SIL JOHN'S CHANGE OF BASE.

While Sir John Macdonald, in dissolving the House, gave as his reason that the government desired closer trade relations with the United States in his manifesto addressed to the "peeple of Carada" he did not even mention the subject; but instead boasted of his patriotism, charged the unrestricted reciprocity party with being a next of traitors and forget to promise any measures that would lighten the burden of taxation.

How the fight is to be conducted is plain. The protected manufacturers have unberthed a big election fund, which will have to be roturned to them in the shape of additional taxation and protection. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner at London, the cleverest member of the government, has been sent to Nova Sociia to look stier that province. Prince Edward Island is promised a ten million dollar tunnel under the Stratis of Northumberland, railway and steamship subsidies are promised New Brunswick, the North and West Territories and British Columbia, and millions are to be spent on canals and ship railways in Quebec and Ontario.

OFFORTION TACTICS.

As for the opposition, their tactics are much the same. With the best railying cry that they have had for years, unrestricted reciprocity, they are making a desperate effort to carry the country by extravagant promises. The Hon, Mr. Laurier has solicited the help of the various local governments in the Provinces and this has been granted, but on condition that if Mr. Laurier be returned to power it will mean that the Dominion of Canada must pay to Quebec an increase of \$400,000 in the annual subsidy and to Ontario. The leader of the liberal

pay to Quebec an increase of \$400,000 in the annual subsidy and to Ontario \$650,000.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier, the leader of the liberal opposition in Canada, says that the Canadian situation is in many respects analogous to the recent campaign in the United States, as the liberals have a clean cut, comprehensive, aggressive policy which tends to a relaxation of an extreme high tariff. He states that he is assured that the rural districts unalterably favor unrestricted trade with the United States. He says that the farmer has no home market worth talking of, the value of his farm constantly depreciates and the cost of everything he buys is rising steadily: that the McKimley tariff has out him off from the United States, and his salvation is the rearrangement of duties, or, better yet, the abolition of duties so far as the two countries are concerned.

Mr. Laurier is fully satisfied of the honesty and decisiveness of Mr. Blaine's published repudiation of Sir John Macdonald's allegations that the United States government would entertain a proposal of a reciprocity confined to natural products, but there was a feeling in the country that Blaine and Macdonald were playing into each other's hands, and that both saw in the reciprocity hands, and that both saw in the reciprocity ball the American President and another Canadian Premier. He thinks Sir John fastened upon Mr. Blaine's indirect intimation of good will to spring an election, knowing that, with the present state of public feeling, delay was to him exceedingly dangerous.

Mr. Laurier says that the fundamental principle of his policy is better feeling between the United States and Canada. He claims that, owing to the retaliatory policy at present in vogue, there would have been trouble in Canada long before this had it not been for the immigration of unemployed and disaffected people.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD CONFIDENT OF A SWEEP-ING VICTORY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15, 1891,-Sir John Macdonald

is the only Minister here now. He is confident of success in the approaching election. "Official advices" received at conservative headquarters from various provinces indicate a conservative victory Sir John counts on capturing three seats in Prince Edward Island and hopes to increase his majority to eighteen in Nova Scotia. New Brunswick "official" advices give the liberals not more than three seats, while word received from Montreal is to the seats, while word received from Montreal is to the
sitect that Quebec will go conservative by ten majority. Ontario is regarded as a stronghold of the
party. The liberals are not conceded a single soat
in Manitoba, while the Northwest and British Columble are regarded as certain to return government supporters.

From St. John, N. B., comes news that the revolt in the liberal party in New Brunswick against

unrestricted reciprocity is rapidly spreading. Dr. Slins Alward, M. P. P., a lifelong liberal, appeared on a conservative platform and denounced Mr. Richard Cartwright's and Laurier's policy as unpatriotic and disloyal. Hon. George E. Foster also spoke at the same meeting. The audience of afteen hundred rose to their feet and cheered like mad.

mad.

Next week Alward's colleagues in the local Legislature-Dr. A. A. Stockton and H. A. McKeown, also prominent liberals-will address meetings against unrestricted reciprocity.

SIB CHARLES TUPP#R'S NARROW ESCAPE, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HALIPAN, N. S., Feb. 15, 1891 .- Sir Charles Tupper Canadian High Commissioner, after a speech at the political demonstration here on Saturday night

left on a special train for Toronto, where he was to appear to-night at a great conservative demonto appear to night at a great conservative demonstration.

The tire of the engine's driving wheel broke near Sackville, N. B., this morning, and the lecomotive was thrown from the track, delaying the train six hours. It was a narrow escape, but no one was hurt.

SILVER COINAGE IN CHINA.

COPPER CASH LIKELY TO GIVE PLACE TO A BETTER MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.] SHANGHAI, Dec. 5, 1890.—The friends of the silver dollar and the millions who in England are beginning to recognize the enormous issues which depend upon some fixed settlement of the ratio between that metal and gold will be glad to hear that there is a prospect of China in the not remote future playing an important and unlooked for part in the monetization of silver. fam not at all inclined to take a sanguine view of anything that China may do, but there is a very fair prospect of something like a general reform in the currency

From remote antiquity the only medium of ex-change in China, as almost every schoolboy knows, has been that horrible numismatic atrocity, the copper cash, which is carried about in strings a yard ong fastened together by a bamboo fibre cord through the square holes in their centres. But through the square holes in their centres. But this year the newly established mint in Canton has commenced to coin dollars and various subsidiary coins, rauging in value from five to fifty cents, and the new currency, despite some opposition, is rapidly gaining in favor in the South.

The mint, it will be recollected by some of the readers of the Henald, was established by Chang Chih-tung, the late viceroy of Kuantung and Kwangsi, and his successor, Li Han-chang, brother of the viceroy of Chihli, is having it carried on with remarkable activity. So well has it succeeded that instructions have been sent from Peking to the viceroy of the next province, Fakien, to commence at once to build a similar mint in Foochow, his capital, and the work has already been started, and the dies, stamps and milling machinery ordered out from England.

So far the Canton Mint has barely coined a million dollars' worth of silver, but the work is now being stimulated by orders from various quarters for

dered out from England.

So far the Canton Mint has barely coined a million dollars' worth of silver, but the work is now being stimulated by orders from various quarters for large quantities of small coins. The difficulty will be to keep the currency from being debased by the officials in charge of the Mint, which is entirely under native control, with the Provincial Treasurer at its head, but a despatch has been addressed to him from Peking intimating that any attempt to adulterate the silver used in the coinage will be visited with the most rigorous punishment upon himself and all concerned, and it is to be hoped that this will help to keep the mandarins in charge of the Mint within the narrow and rigid path of rectifude, so difficult in China. From small beginnings how often do we see great results, and it would be stranged it the final adjustment between the two precious metals was helped by the growth of a rational system of coinage being adopted in China. But it is well known that the two mints in the South are being tried as experiments in reform of the currency system and that if they are successful, they will only be the ploneers of numerous other similar establishments in the various provincial capitals, which would entail a vast quantity of silver being annually coined, for the Chinese use the smaller coins not only in buying and selling, but as buttons and ornaments, either plain, enamelled or gilt with gold.

AN UNEXPLAINED MURDER.

RESULT OF THE INQUEST BEGARDING THE KILLING OF BANK PRESIDENT COWLES' WIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CLARK, Neb., Feb. 15, 1891 .- Two weeks have passed since Mrs. C. E. Cowles, wife of the president of the Pacific Bank, was murdered while sleeping in her elegant home in the suburbs of the city, and the Coroner's jury investigating the case was only dismissed last night, after rendering a verdict that the deceased was choked to death

ing a verdict that the deceased was choked to death by unknown persons.

Much testimony was adduced tending to explode the theory that the murder was committed by burglars, who first struck down the husband.

The \$50 supposed to have been taken from the dead woman's dresser by the murderers was found concealed in a teapot a week after the crime.

The town is divided as to the guilty party. The jury found the evidence of so startling a character and so different from the accepted theory that burglars committed the crime that the case was referred to the County Attorney.

TO HELP JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1891.—The Jewish Alliance

Ferdinand H. Levy, Coroner of New York, and Simon Wolf, of Washington, and several others made speeches.

A constitution was adopted setting forth the object of the order. Resolutions were adopted expressing the hearty Resolutions were adopted expressing the nearty commendation of the Alhance of the work of Cardinal Gibbons and expressing the sincere thanks of the organization to those members of Congress who have introduced bills in behalf of the poor and oppressed, and especially commending the speedy passage of the resolution recently presented in Congress by Amos J. Cummings.

NO ONE BLAMED FOR THE DISASTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] jury inquiring into the Mammoth Mine explosion met in Greensburg vesterday and returned a verdict exonerating the company. The jury deprecated the employment of drinking fire bosses and thought that bedrock gas caused the explosion.

The verdict recommended that in all mine workings below water level electric lamps encased in safety covers be used.

FATAL RIOT AMONG ICE CUTTERS.

INV TRUEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 15, 1891,-Tom Wallace was stabbed to death, and Dick Cushing and F. Flemming were seriously cut this morning in a riot among ice cutters employed by the swift Facking Company. A question of wages provoked the difficulty. Fifteen participants were arrested, but the murderer is unknown.

SMUGGLED JEWELRY SEIZED.

TORONTO, Out., Feb. 15, 1891 .- Smuggled jewelry worth \$8,000 has been seized by the customs authorities here. The goods were brought across by Samuel Close, of New York. When he was nearing Buffalo he took the jewelry out of his case and placed it underneath the seat in the Pullman car. He offered some of the articles to a well known broker here, and the latter, thinking the young man had not obtained the goods honestly, made known his suspicions to the customs inspectors. Close was not arrested, but the goods were confiscated. He says he does an importing and jobbing business on Breadway, New York, and that he brought \$15,000 worth of sealskins and jewelry from New York to Buffalo to trade with a real estate broker there for real estate and \$2,500 cash. The broker could not raise the money there and brought the jewelry over to Toronto to make a loan on it, Mr. Close and Mrs. Close accompanying him. He failed to find the accommodation here and handed the goods back to Close. He says he did not offer the goods for sale, but only tried to raise a loan. placed it underneath the seat in the Pullman car. raise a loan.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR A DOCTOR.

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1891.-Dr. M. E. A. Lafosse was arrested to-night, charged with having caused, by malpractice, the death of Mrs. Maud Currier, who died at her home, No. 7 Terrace place, East Boston, early Saturday morning. John B. Currier, husband of the deceased woman, was also arrested as an accessory before the fact.

Dr. Lafosne is said to have passed eight years in prison for various offences, among them being burglary committed in New Bedford and Fall River.

PREACHER'S BODY FOUND IN A POND.

HELPLESS PEOPLE

AMID FLAMES

Fire Breaks Out at a Late Hour in a Hospital at Rochester.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES ENDANGERED.

All the Inmates Are Rescued, but a Fireman Sustains Fatal Injuries.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1891 .- A night watchman at St. Mary's Hospital discovered the eastern wing of the hospital on fire at twenty min-utes past eleven o'clock to-night. A general alarm was sent out, and the Fire Department responded promptly. As there were two hundred and fifty patients, nineteen nuns and a large number of

The east wing was totally destroyed, and the entire building was practically ruined before the firemen gained control of the flames. Frank A. Jaynes, foreman of Hose No. 1, was hit on the head by a falling cornice. He was removed to the City Hospital. His injuries will probably prove fatal. All the inmates of the hospital were safely removed to the adjacent build-

employes in the building, there was great excite-

To-day was the golden jubilee of Mother Hieronymo, who has just completed her fiftieth year as a professed nun, and who founded the hospital. The occasion was to have been celebrated with much ceremony to-morrow.

WHERE IS GIBSON?

THE WHISKEY TRUST SECRETARY SAID TO HAVE GONE TO CHICAGO.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD, I PEGRIA, Ill., Feb. 15, 1891 .- It is now reported, on what appears to be good authority, that Secretary Gibson, of the whiskey trust, left here at eleven o'clock Saturday night on the Rock Island Railroad for Chicago. It is impossible to verify the report at this late hour, as the people at the National

Other reports are to the effect that Gibson has gone to South America and will never be seen here again. He is said to have pienty of money.

IF EE IS IN CHIGAGO HE CANNOT CANNOT BE FOUND.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD,] CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1891.—Although telegrams from Peoria say that Secretary Gibson, of the whiskey trust, left there for Chicago this morning, no one

is able to find him here. President Greenhut, of the trust, intimates that Gibson is here, and says he wouldn't be surprised if he showed up at the whiskey trust meeting tomorrow, but further than that he will not say. He emphatically denies the story of Gibson's flight from Peoria. "Thave positive knowledge," said he this atternoon, "that Gibson was in Peoria Saturday night, for I received a bundle of papers from him this morning postmarked Peoria, and the handwriting was unmistakably his."

The whiskey trust people are gathering from all parts to attend the directors' meeting at the Auditorium to morrow.

"Will the Gibson matter be discussed?" was asked of Mr. Greenhut.

"No doubt some reference will be made to it."

"Will any plan of defence be outlined?"

"Our attorneys are doing that. They are competent to lay bare the plot against the trust, for such it certainly is." President Greenhut, of the trust, intimates that

CONNECTICUT'S AGED NIMROD.

RUSS BALDWIN'S NINETY YEARS OF HUNTING AND FISHING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb 15, 1891.—One of the most remarkable characters in the Naugatuck Valley is Erastus Baldwin, of Harwinton, better known as Russ Baldwin. The house where he has lived for ninety years is somewhat isolated from the rest of the world, being half a mile from the flag station of Campville, on the Naugatuck railroad, in the

midst of some of the wildest scenery in the valley. It is largely due to such surroundings that Uncle One organ of the high tariff party went so far as of America, having for its object the alleviation of to say that Sir John Macdonald had made up his the existing distress among the Hebrows, espening to arrest some of the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity on the charge of treason.

The John's CHANGE OF BASE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1001. The alleviation of the existing distress among the Hebrows, espenially those now suffering under the ban of the cially the c

"I began my sportsman's life at the age of three," he said, "when I was living in Branford, Conn. where I was born. My father was in the habit of ducking me to break me of the habit of going near the water, until one day while I still wore dresses I caught a two pound eel and dragged it into the house. I have caught tons of the wrigglers since then—as many as three barrelfuls one night under

then—as many as three barrelfuls one night under my sawmill hore.

"I can't begin to count the number of foxes, woodchucks, coons and skunks that I have bagged in these old woods.

"Did I ever get scared? Well, once—just once. You see when I was about seventeen years of age I ran up against a pesky panther while hunting one may on the west side of the Naugatuck River. What did I do? Why, I just climbed up the nearest tree and waited for the gentleman to pass. I'm rather ashamed of that, for I ought to have tanned his hide.

hide.

"This used to be a great country for otters. They would slide down the mountain side into the river, leaving a trail behind them. I followed one into the river one day, pulsed him out from under a log by the tail and smashed his head. Two others close

got away from me.
I wish I had the skins of all the fexes I have by got away from me.

"I wish I had the skins of all the foxes I have shot. They would count up into the hundreds easy. One winter I brought in ninety-two, but I sm not much good now. I would not risk my reputation now by shooting at a squirrel on that fence over there. Yos, I've heard them say that I have killed more game than any man in Connecticut. When I was ten years old I used to drive a team to New Haven and at eighteen I could cut more wood than any man in this section.

"In all these years I laid up some property. I have got nine children between forty-seven and seventy years of age. My memory has never failed me. I'll bet what you have a mind to put up that you may read any chapter from the Bible and I will repeat it siter you as soon as you have finished. I've been a tough customer, perhaps, but I have forgiven my cnemies.

"What do I owe my long life to? Well, to begin with, I had a tough constitution, and I did not spend all my nights dancing or drinking, as they do nowadays. Also I never touched tobacco, the poison. If I had I would have wanted to top of with whiskey, and then I would have been under the turf a long time ago."

CHASED BY HUNGRY BEARS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WILKESBARBE, Feb. 15, 1891.-Martin Badger, track walker on the Central Railroad of Jersey, was walking on the track through what is known as the Rock Cut, on the mountain, about five miles from city, when he heard a noise hind him, and turning saw two bears crashing through the underbrush along one side of the out. As soon as they struck the track they rushed toward him. They were a huge she bear and a half grown cub and were wild with

bear and a hair grown to defend himself, and hunger.

Badger had no weapons to defend himself, and he turned and flew at the top of his speed up the track. The bears pursued, and for fully a hair mile the chase continued, Badger holding his lead with the utmost difficulty.

He was fast being exhausted, and must soon have sink down helpless to meet a terrible death when the glare of a headlight shot around a curve and a train came thundering along. Badger signalled it with his lantern.

with his lantern.

The bears fied. The train hands helped and took the exhausted track walker on board and brought him back to this city.

WANT CHICAGO'S CO-OPERATION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD. CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1891.-Major Anderson, repre senting the committee having in charge the great naval display to take place in New York Harbor in April, 1893, is here in conference with Director General Davis and Vice President Bryan. The New York committee wants the co-operation of the ex-position officials in carrying out the proposed

naval review. The Director General mays if Chicago can do anything toward making the review success she will be only too giad to do so.

BEN ALI HAGGIN MUCH WORSE.

SUDDEN CHANGE IN HIS CONDITION WHICH HAS

SERI USLY ALARMED HIS FAMILY. The condition of Mr. Ben Ali Haggin, who has been ill at his home, No. 110 West Firty-fourth street, ten days with pneumonia, has changed for

the worse. A serious relapse set in late last night and he failed so rapidly that now his family entertain but slight hope of his recovery. The disease has made rapid progress dur-

Inc disease has made rapid progress during the last few days, despite the efforts of Dr. S. D. Vandorpoel, of No. 47 West Twenty-fifth street who has been attending Mr. Haggin, and Mr. Haggin is in a very weak state.

Mr. Haggin caught a severe cold ten days ago which rapidly developed into pneumonia.

Dr. Vanderpoel admitted last night that Mr. Haggin was in a precarious condition, but beyond that he refused to say anything concerning his patient.

CONFESSES HE IS A BURGLAR.

James Hayes, aged sixteen, of No. 415 West Twenty-seventh street, a confessed burging, was arraigned resterday in the Jefferson Market Police rested Hayes broke into Thomas Thurston's shoe store, at No. 402 West Twenty-sixth street, about two o'clock on Saturday morning. They stole \$40 worth of shoes, which they took in a cart to No. 522

worth of shoes, which they took in a cart to No. 521 West Twenty-ninth streat, where they left the shoes in the care of a Mrs. Mitchell. She became suspicious on Saturday afternoon and sent the man, whose residence is not known, away with the shoes.

Hayes, when he was arrosted by Detective John Carey, of the West Thirtieth street station, confessed that he was guilty.

He was remanded until this afternoon, by which time Detective Carey expects to have his companion in custody.

MISSING FROM PERTH AMBOY.

Dr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Ramsay, of Perth Amboy, N. J., caused a general alarm to be sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday for a friend of Police Headquarters yesterday for a friend of theirs, Frank Waite, who has been missing from that place since last Thursday.

Waite is about twenty-six years old and five feet ten inches in height. When last seen he wore a dark suit of clothing and fiannel shirt. He has been demented for some time.

Dr. Ramsay spent the day at the Grand Union Hotel yesterday, but left town last evening with out having gained any clow as to Waite's whereabouts.

MUCH MORE THAN A CENTURY OLD. BALTIMORE, Feb. 15, 1891,-Amos Matthews, colored, who was said to be 113 years of age, died this afternoon at his home near Catonsville, Baltimore county, from an attack of the grip. Matthews was born in Howard county, and belonged to Mr. Thomas Worthington. Prior to his hast illness he was able to walk ten mies without fatigue. He was abachelor and strictly temperate.

JESUP'S GIFT TO YALE,

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 15, 1891.-The announce ment was made to-day that Morris K. Jesup, of New York, had given \$51,000 in government bonds to the Yale Divinity School. The gift is made in memory of Mr. Jesup's father, who was graduated from the college in 1814, and it will be known as the "Charles Jesup Fund."

the "Charles Jesup Fund."

No stipulations accompany the gift, and the interest of the sum will be used at the discretion of the faculty.

Mr. William H. Down died yesterday at his residence, No. 130 West Seventy-seventh street. He was secretary of the American Gas Meter Company, with offices at No. 512 West Twenty-second street, He had lived in New York all his life, and had been engaged in the manufacture of gas supplies during his business career. He leaves a widow and five children—two sons and three daughters.

Mrs. Ann Hertel, a widow and a well known resident of Staten Island, died Saturday night. She was ninety-one years of ace and had lived on Staten

Island nearly all her life. She was a sister of William Low, cashier of the bank in Tom's River, N. J. She was a well educated woman and at one time was prevate secretary to General Van Buren. She leaves an unmarried daughter, who is sixty-one years of age and who lives on Staten Island.

STILWELL.—On February 15, Louie M. Tomprins, wife of G. Gifford Stilwell and daughter of the late Eliab H. Tomprins,
Funeral from her late residence, 50 West 92d st.,
Tuesday, February 17, at half-past four. Interment at White Plains. [For Other Deaths See First Page.]

A Fair, Beautiful Skin.—Sulpholine Soap s the natural, peachlike bloom of a perfect comple Tablets everywhere. DRAKE, 59 5th av.

All Blood Impurities According to Com-mon sense arise from imperfect digestion. Take Sus-MONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Keep's Shirts to Measure, Six None better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadwa

Rheumatism and Gout Cured in Every case since 1861. Famous prescription 100,384. Cures incurables. Why suffer longer? 75c. bottle, MULLER'S Pharmacy, 45 University place.

Royal Baking Powder, Absolutely Pure. Women with Pale, Colorless Faces, Who Z .- Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has

ANTONINI & OO., ITALIAN SALAD OIL. THE FINEST FOR SALADS,

EPPS' COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING
FOR BREAKFAST
MADE WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.
SOLD ONLY IN HALF POUND TINS, LABELLED
JAMES EPPS & CO, LONDON. JAMES EPPS & CO, LONDON,

MONTAGUE MANSION, GREAT RUSSELLST, LONdon, W. C. (opposite British Museum).—Central and convenient; handsomely furnished suites, cach fitted with bath and lavatory; 60 first class bedrooms, passoner lift; first class cooking, handsome dining saloon, billiard, sucking and drawing rooms; moderate inclusive terms. Cable address, "Wiljef, London." Special terms to large families and those making a longthy statems to large families and those making a longthy suggested to the construction of the control of

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 20, 1890, THE REUNION COACHES, THE "COMET" AND "METEOR," NICE TO CANNES AND CANNES TO NICE, WELL EQUIPPED ROAD COACHES,

vill run from the place Massens at NICE to CANNES forming a double service daily, Sundays excepted. "THE COMET."
NICE TO CANNES.
Back.
P. M. 2:00

Out. CANNAGO
Out. A M. 10:00 Nice...
10:25 Le Ver
10:43° Cegnes
10:43° Cegnes
11:29° Antibes
11:29° Antibes
12:05 Cannas
*Change horses...
15f. Bo

Pares-Single. 10f.; return. 15f. Hox seat-Single, 20f.; return. 25f.
Parcels and game carried at low rates.
The guards will give tariff for intermediate rares.
Seats can be booked at—
The CERCLE DE LA REUNION. Cannes.
M. DELPIANO, SO the d'Antibles, Cannes.
The NEW YORK HERALD office, Nice.
The coaches take passengers at Cannes, opposite Kumpelmayer and start from the Hôtel Splendide.

pelmayer and start from the Hotel Splendide.

ORFEVERENE CHRISTOFLE (SILVERSWITTHS).

Uhristofle Knives, Forks, Spoons, silver plated on
white metal. Two grand prince Universal Exhibition,
Paris, 1889. The secret of our success is in our principle:—TO GIVE THE BEST ARTICLE AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We have kept to one quality
only, which our trade oxperience of forty years has
proved to us to be necessary and unflicient. All our articles bear with our trade mark the many CHRISTOFLE
in fail. CHRISTOFLE & CO., 55 Euc de Bondy, Paris.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. EIGHTEENTH EDITION, POST PAID FOR 23U, stamps).—THE HUMAN HAIR; Whelt Falls Off, Turns iray and the Romedy. By Prof. HARLEY PARKER. A. C. LONG & Cc., LOIS aren at. Philadelphia. Pa. "Every one should read this little book."—Athenment.

A. C. DNA a Welland Control of the Hitle book. "Athonomic Exery one should read this Hitle book." Athonomic 25c. FIRLDING'S "AMFLIA." ANDREWS, "SMOLISTIC SANDLEWS, "Some a "Shandy," John no," "Fetty Wilkins," Darkest Kngland. "Sapphono," "Farile;" 40c., Tom Jones," "Ferogrine Fickle." "Nanon Lescaut," "Les Miscrables," Richardson's "Clarices Harlows," "Baland's Stories;" Toc., Koran, "Roussean's Confessions," "Popys' Diary," "RATT, 156 6th are